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SNELL & WILMER LLP
400 EAST VAN BUREN
ONE ARIZONA CENTER
PHOENIX, AZ 85004-2202

EXAMINER

JACOBS, LASHONDA T

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2157

DATE MAILED: 01/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/769,924

Applicant(s)

BIMSON ET AL.

Examiner

LaShonda T Jacobs

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 October 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This Office Action is in response to Applicants' RCE filed on November 29, 2004. Claims 1-23 are presented for further examination. Newly added claims 24 are also presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dabney et al (hereinafter, "Dabney", 6,643,663) in view of Plantz et al (hereinafter, "Plantz", 6,088,702) and in further view of Bernado et al (hereinafter, "Bernado", 6,308,188).

As per claims 1 and 12, Dabney discloses a system and method for implementing changes to content on an Internet website server, comprising

- an intranet server configured to provide input to said internet server (col. 5, lines 24-42, col. 6, lines 22-47 and lines 60-64);
- a workflow application interfacing with said intranet server (col. 5, lines 24-49);
- an author (web editor) interfacing with said workflow application to develop and provide page content in said workflow application (col. 5, lines 24-42 and col. 6, lines 21-47);

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- at least one reviewer (manager) interfacing with said workflow application for receiving and reviewing said page content (col. 5, lines 24-42 and col. 6, lines 21-47); and
- an administrator interfacing with said workflow application for receiving page content reviewed and approved by said at least one reviewer and launching said content to said intranet server for input to said internet server (col. 5, lines 31-55, col. 10, lines 65-67, col. 11, lines 1-4, lines 32-39 and col. 12, lines 1-24).

Dabney discloses the invention substantially as claims discussed above, it does not explicitly disclose editing webpage content, wherein said webpage content is in accordance with template rules defined by table structure. Nonetheless, editing webpage content, wherein said webpage content is in accordance with template rules defined by table structure is well known in the art as evidenced by Bernado.

In similar art, Bernado discloses editing webpage content, wherein said webpage content is in accordance with template rules defined by table structure and a security apparatus configured to define content modification privileges for at least one cell of table structure (col. 2, lines 45-54, col. 3, lines 2-31, col. 5, lines 51-67, col. 6, lines 1-8, col. 8, lines 32-41, lines 66-67, col. 9, lines 1-7 and lines 39-58).

Given the teaching of Bernado, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Dabney by employing the well-known conventional feature of editing webpage content, wherein said webpage content is in accordance with template rules and defining content modification privileges for a cell within the table allowing the designer/user to review/edit documents/website content without requiring the designer/user to write or edit HTML code.

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As per claims 2 and 13, Dabney further discloses:

- at least a second reviewer (manager) interfacing with said workflow application (col. 5, lines 24-42).

As per claim 3, Dabney discloses:

- wherein said at least one reviewer is an editor (col. 5, lines 24-42).

As per claim 4, Dabney discloses:

- wherein said at least a second reviewer is a legal reviewer (col. 5, lines 24-42 and col. 6, lines 21-25).

As per claim 5, Dabney discloses:

- wherein said at least a second reviewer is a business owner (manager) (col. 5, lines 24-42).

As per claims 6 and 14, Dabney discloses:

- wherein said at least one reviewer rejects said page (webpage) content and returns said rejected page (webpage) content to said workflow application for revision by said author, said author revising said page (webpage) content and returning said revised page (webpage) content to said workflow application for review (col. 5, lines 24-42).

As per claim 7, Dabney discloses:

- wherein said at least a second reviewer rejects said page (webpage) content and returns said rejected page (webpage) content to said workflow application for revision (col. 5, lines 24-42).

As per claim 8, Dabney discloses:

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- wherein said rejected page (webpage) content returned to said workflow application is sent to said author for revision (col. 5, lines 24-42).

As per claim 9, Dabney discloses:

- wherein said rejected page (webpage) content returned to said workflow application is sent to said at least one reviewer for revision (col. 5, lines 24-42).

As per claims 10, 11 and 15, Dabney discloses:

- said administrator interfacing with said workflow application for receiving revised page (webpage) content reviewed and approved by said at least one reviewer and launching said content to said intranet server for input to said internet server (col. 5, lines 31-55, col. 10, lines 65-67, col. 11, lines 1-4, lines 32-39 and col. 12, lines 1-24).

As per claims 16 and 18, Dabney discloses the invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Dabney does not explicitly disclose:

- wherein the webpage content is XML.

Bernado discloses a system and method for building a web site with automated workflow including:

- wherein the webpage content is XML (col. 3, lines 15-16 and col. 8, lines 14-17).

Given the teaching of Bernado, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Dabney by specifying the webpage content as XML since the same functionality is achieved.

As per claim 17, Dabney discloses the invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Dabney does not explicitly disclose:

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- wherein said webpage content is XML; and
- wherein said administrator is further configured to launch said webpage content by converting XML to HTML.

Bernado discloses a system and method for building a web site with automated workflow including:

- wherein said webpage content is XML (col. 3, lines 15-16 and col. 8, lines 14-17); and
- wherein said administrator is further configured to launch said webpage content by converting XML to HTML (col. 5, lines 14-26).

Given the teaching of Bernado, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Dabney by specifying the webpage content as XML and launching the webpage since the same functionality is achieved.

As per claim 19, Dabney discloses the invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Dabney does not explicitly disclose:

- wherein said webpage content is XML; and
- wherein said launching step includes launching said webpage content by converting XML to HTML.

Bernado discloses a system and method for building a web site with automated workflow including:

- wherein said webpage content is XML (col. 3, lines 15-16 and col. 8, lines 14-17); and
- wherein said launching step includes launching said webpage content by converting XML to HTML (col. 5, lines 14-26).

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Given the teaching of Bernado, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Dabney by specifying the webpage content as XML and launching the webpage since the same functionality is achieved.

As per claims **20** and **22**, Dabney discloses the invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Dabney does not explicitly disclose:

- wherein the administrator is further configured to at least one of identify, create , assign and modify workflow groups.

Bernado discloses a system and method for building a web site with automated workflow including:

- wherein the administrator is further configured to at least one of identify, create, assign and modify workflow groups (col. 9, lines 39-58, col. 10, lines 1-16 and lines 20-31).

Given the teaching of Bernado, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Dabney allowing the administrator to identify, create, assign and modify workflow groups since the same functionality is achieved.

As per claims **21** and **23**, Dabney discloses the invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Dabney does not explicitly disclose:

- wherein the administrator is further configured to grant varying levels of access based on workflow groups.

Bernado discloses a system and method for building a web site with automated workflow including:

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- wherein the administrator is further configured to grant varying levels of access based on workflow groups (col. 9, lines 39-58, col. 10, lines 1-16 and lines 20-31).

Given the teaching of Bernado, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Dabney by allowing the administrator grant varying levels of access based on workflow groups since the same functionality is achieved.

As per claim 24, Dabney discloses a system and method for implementing changes to content on an Internet website server, comprising

- an intranet server providing input to said internet server (col. 5, lines 24-42, col. 6, lines 22-47 and lines 60-64);
- interfacing a workflow application said intranet server (col. 5, lines 24-49);
- interfacing an author (web editor) with said workflow application to at least one of edit and provide at least one webpage content element, wherein said at least one webpage content element is configured to be combined with a plurality of other webpage content elements (col. 5, lines 24-42 and col. 6, lines 21-47);
- interfacing at least one database with said workflow application to store said at least one webpage content element, wherein said at least one webpage element is configured to be inserted into a webpage (col. 10, lines 23-54);
- interfacing at least one reviewer (manager) with said workflow application for receiving and reviewing said page content (col. 5, lines 24-42 and col. 6, lines 21-47); and
- interfacing an administrator with said workflow application for receiving page content reviewed and approved by said at least one reviewer and launching said content to said

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intranet server for input to said internet server (col. 5, lines 31-55, col. 10, lines 65-67, col. 11, lines 1-4, lines 32-39 and col. 12, lines 1-24)..

Dabney discloses the invention substantially as claims discussed above, it does not explicitly disclose editing webpage content, wherein said webpage content is in accordance with template rules defined by table structure. Nonetheless, editing webpage content, wherein said webpage content is in accordance with template rules defined by table structure is well known in the art as evidenced by Bernado.

In similar art, Bernado discloses editing webpage content, wherein said webpage content is in accordance with template rules defined by table structure (col. 2, lines 45-54, col. 3, lines 2-31, col. 5, lines 51-67, col. 6, lines 1-8, col. 8, lines 32-41, lines 66-67, col. 9, lines 1-7 and lines 39-58).

Given the teaching of Bernado, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Dabney by employing the well-known conventional feature of editing webpage content, wherein said webpage content is in accordance with template rules and defining content modification privileges for a cell within the table allowing the designer/user to review/edit documents/website content without requiring the designer/user to write or edit HTML code.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed October 29, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Office notes the following arguments:

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- (a) Bernado does not disclose implementing security controls at the content level where privileges may be applied to individual cells within a template.
- (b) Bernado does not disclose or suggest, “defining content modification privileges for at least one cell of said table structure” as similarly recited by independent claims 1 and 12.
- (c) Neither of the cited references disclose or suggest creating and editing individual content components through workflow.
- (d) Dabney does not disclose the reuse of preauthorized content elements among any number of web pages.
- (e) Plantz does not disclose or suggest routing webpage content for authorization and posting to an Internet website.
- (f) Plantz does not disclose routing content elements individually through a workflow process followed by authorization and storage of content elements.
- (g) Bernado fails to disclose storing contents elements, which have been individually approved through a workflow.
- (h) Neither Dabney, Plantz, nor Bernado disclose or suggest a method for “interfacing an author with said workflow application to at least one of edit and provide one webpage content element, wherein said at least one webpage content element is configured to be combined with a plurality of other webpage content elements” or “interfacing at least one database with said workflow application to store said at least one webpage content element, wherein said at least one webpage element is configured to be inserted into a webpage” as recited in new independent claim 24.

In response to:

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(a)-(b), Bernado discloses modifying content in a pre-designed workflow process that allows authorized users to modify the content according to the tasks assigned by the website creator. The website creator assigns certain areas of the webpage that includes different templates for authorized users (Graphics, Legal, Sales, etc) to review and edit the webpage content before posting to the Internet or Intranet [see Bernado, Col. 8, lines 18-41, col. 9, lines 39-58 and col. 10, lines 1-16]. Therefore, Bernado does disclose defining content modification privileges to a cell within a table.

(c) and (f), Dabney, Plantz and Bernado discloses editing webpage content (text, graphics, etc.) through a workflow process [see Dabney, Col. 5, lines 43-66 and col. 6, lines 1-12; Plantz, Col. 7, lines 2-10, col. 8, lines 52-67 and col. 9, lines 1-34; Bernado Col. 8, lines 18-41, col. 9, lines 39-58 and col. 10, lines 1-16].

(d), Applicants argue that Dabney does not disclose the reuse of preauthorized content elements among any number of web pages, which is not supported by the claim language.

(e) Dabney has been cited to teach this feature of routing webpage content for authorization and posting to an Internet website instead of Plantz [see the rejection of independent claims 1, 12 and 22 above].

(g)-(h), Dabney and Bernado discloses editing and combining webpage content (text, graphics, etc.) to be inserted in a webpage through a workflow process [see Dabney, Col. 5, lines 43-66 and col. 6, lines 1-12; Plantz, Col. 7, lines 2-10, col. 8, lines 52-67 and col. 9, lines 1-34; Bernado Col. 8, lines 18-41, col. 9, lines 39-58 and col. 10, lines 1-16].

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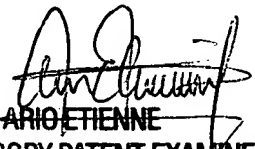
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LaShonda T. Jacobs whose telephone number is 703-305-7494. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 703-308-7562. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LaShonda T. Jacobs
Examiner
Art Unit 2157

ltj
January 6, 2005


ARIO ETIENNE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
ELECTRONIC BUSINESS CENTER 2100